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the other 11 have died and how many have been discharged cured, and likewise absolutely impossible to get any physician to state professionally that these were bubonic cases in fact.

I have, in conclusion, to repeat what has already been said in my former dispatch, that although the situation here has not, to my mind, justified my cabling the presence of an epidemic, every preparation has been made both here and at the various consular agencies to notify you promptly should the need arise.

Plague at Lima.

The following is received from Minister Dudley, under date of March 30:

[Telegram.]

Lima suddenly threatened with epidemic plague. Twenty-three new cases past week. Four deaths yesterday. All other Peruvian points free.

Exports from Callao possibly plague infected.

CALLAO, PERU, April 2, 1904.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Bubonic Lima only; Callao exports possibly poisoned.

GOTTSCHALK.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—Immigration.

Acting Chief Quarantine Officer Clark reports, March 28, as follows:

Report of alien passengers arriving at San Juan during the week ended March 26, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Mar. 20	Julia	Habana, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, Gibara, Baracao, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo City, San Pedro de Macaris, Dominican Republic.	19
21	Esk	Castries, Fort de France, Roseau, Point-a-Pitre, Montserrat, St. John Antigua, St. Christopher, and St. Thomas.	5
22	Montserrat	Habana, Limon, Colon, Barranquilla, Caracas, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra.	9
23	Caracas	Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra.	3

Epidemic of enteric fever at Mayaguez.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Miranda, at Mayaguez, reports, through the chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico, March 24, as follows:

Replying to your letter dated March 17, I have to state that the health office in Mayaguez reported to me March 23, the following:

1. Number of cases of enteric fever now existing here, 43.
2. Number of cases since the epidemic began, about 190.